THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH JUNE.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Assam the following letter regarding the Local Rates Regulation:

The object of the Assam Local Rates Regulation is to introduce a cess on land in Assam in consolidation of the Road Cess Act of Assam and Public Work Cess Act of Bengal. But unlike the Road Cess Act the Regulation has taken into consideration the classes of landholders who are directly known to Government and their tenants. It has entirely overlooked to apportion cess among different persons having different and distinct intermediate interest in the same plot of land. Hence in the Goalpara district where the land interest is varied on account of the Permanent Settlement the cess regulation has been almost unworkable in practice. The following statements will show how it is so.

The word "landholder" in the case of land assessed to Government revenue is restricted by the Regulation to mean "persons responsible for the payment of revenue assessed on such land," and the word revenue as used throughout the Regulation seems to mean Government demand on land. Under this interpretation, intermediate tenure-holders do not come under the category of "landholders" as defined in the Regulation. Nor the invalid lakrajdars can be called landholders inasmuch as their lands cannot be said to have remained unassessed to land revenue. Now Section 17 makes provision for the "landholders" only to realize cess from their tenants; thus the tenure-holders and invalid lakrajdars have no authority under the law to realize cess from their under-tenants, though the tenure-holders are explicitly liable to cess to the zemindars for their holding.

2nd.—The Zemindars have been made liable to local rate on invalid lakraj holdings subject to their estate being put up to sale on default, the Collector having no authority under the Regulation to assess such invalid lakraj directly. Section 17 of the Regulation enables the zemindars to realize a part of the cess from the *tenants* only, which term the Regulation defines to mean "persons liable to pay or deliver rent." Thus the invalid lakrajdars have been indirectly exempted from the payment of the cess either to the zemindars or to the Government. These invalid lakrajdars have no claim upon Government to enjoy the privilege of exemption, nor is it just that the zemindars who made the grants unaware of the contingency of such cess, should be compelled to bear the entire burden. Moreover, the Road Cess Act which has been superseded by the present regulation, made provisions to enable the zemindars to realize cess from the invalid lakrajdars.

3rd.—The late Road Cess Act allowed the zemindars, when, they were required to pay to Government the cess levied upon invalid lakraj-holdings, to retain one-fourth of the cess levied upon invalid lakraj holdings "as and for their remuneration for costs and risk of collecting the same." Though the present Regulation has made no such allowance for collection, it has made the estate of the zemindars liable to sale on their making default to pay the cess of these lakraj holdings on appointed days. It need not be said that the cess has been doubled by the present Regulation.

ANOTHER ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

The audacity with which official statements misrepresent facts, passes our comprehension. There has been a fearful outbreak of cholera at Gauhati and large numbers of people are being carried off by it. But the writer of the weekly report in the *Assam Gazette* terms it "bowel-disease" and says that no deaths have occurred from it during the last week! Mr. Elliot ought to see that he is not hoodwinked in this way by his subordinates. Gauhati is periodically subjected to cholera, and yet it has the largest Municipality in Assam. We call the attention of Mr. Elliot to this and hope he will keep his eyes open on the working of the local Municipality.

The rashness of the police and military authorities on our N. E. Frontier had nearly brought on a little war against the Abors, whose conduct for the last 2 or 3 years has been anything but friendly to us. Mr. Elliot, however, wisely saw it would be mere foolishness to make such an expedition now, which can only end in a large expenditure of money, without gaining any tangible object. So he has sent peremptory orders to our frontier authorities that they had better pocket their bellicose spirit for a while.

It would have been, indeed, very strange, if such an energetic officer as our new Chief Commissioner, had allowed the question of accelerated steam service in Assam to stand over. So he himself wrote to Major Baring and the latter has promised an early consideration of the subject.

A tramway from Gauhati to Shillong is being talked of.

AN OUDH CORRESPONDENT says:

Under the present system of the establishment of the Civil Courts in Oudh there are 4 Divisions and in each Division there is one Judge who is called the District Judge and in every one of these Divisional Districts there are 2 Mofussil Sub-divisions each occupied by a Sub-Judge. The position of this Sub-Judge is, in consideration of his holding his office separate from that of the District Judge and being responsible for all the business conducted through his office to all the Munsiffs located in his cutcherry, as well as to all the H. A. Commissioners in his Sub-division, a position of great responsibility. It therefore seems indispensably necessary that these 8 Sub-Judges must be either Europeans, or native gentlemen who can do their work in English.

With a view to keep all correspondence in English, to put their officers in proper order, and with strict adherence to the Circular orders of the Judicial Commissioner, to attend to the correctness of statistical periodical returns prepared by their munsarims, to write out brief annual reports for incorporation in the District Judges report, and mind other miscellaneous duties in connection with their direct dealings with the Treasury in contingent accounts &c., these 8 Sub-Judges are required to be English-knowing gentlemen. They are in a sort of independent charge of their Sub-divisions.

The advisability of selecting 8 such English knowing gentlemen from the present staff of Sub-Judges and posting them at these 8 Sub-divisions will, for the reasons given above it is expected, meet the approval of the Government and the 4 District Judges will probably confirm this sugges-

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Simla:

Referring to the correspondence published in your issue of the 20th Instant regarding the location of the Offices at Simla, I beg to point out the inconvenience under which the clerks of the numerous subordinate offices labour on account of their having been permanently located here. They do not get any allowances whatever and are more poorly paid than the Secretariat clerks. Many of them are obliged to lead the life of exile as their means do not afford them bringing up their family or visiting their homes, even if they get leave to do so.

The clerks of the Thuggee Office and those of the P. W. Department who were transferred to the Office of the Director General of Railways some two years ago get two thirds of the Secretariat allowances, but when it has been found that the clerks of the Secretariat Offices can hardly live here with the reduced allowances as settled last year, how can it be expected that the men of these Offices, who were transferred for the benefit of the public service, can manage with their still reduced allowances. Moreover, the allowances diminish as soon as one gets a promotion. So that a lift in the higher grade is hardly of any consequence.

Again, the clerks attached to the Offices of the several Directors of State Railways who have been brought to the Office of the Director General of Railways as well as the new incumbents do not get any allowances at all. Every clerk has to do the combined duties assigned to the Offices of the Director General of Railways and the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, and it is simply ludicrous that a man should be deprived of the allowances which his brother sitting by his side and doing the same duty draws. It is not a rare occurrence that a clerk attached to the temporary list of the Office has no chance of electing for a permanent appointment as in most cases he is to lose half of his income in order to commence from the minimum of his grade.

TUESDAY, 28TH JUNE.

A PHILADELPHIA Sister of Charity has been using the following recipe in cases of small-pox and scarlet fevers with marked success. It is said that this prescription will subdue either disease in twelve hours. Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox glove (digitalis,) one grain; half a tea-spoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonsful of water; when thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour.

THE RUSSIAN political police have arranged to send agents to track Russian Socialists in all the principal cities of Europe. Four will be sent to London, Paris, and Geneva respectively, and two to the capitals of each of the other European States.

IT IS SAID that Russia will accept the protectorate of the Merv Turcomans, the chief of whom is now in St. Petersburg.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE furnishes the following abstract of the proceedings of the Municipal Committee of Lahore regarding the late water-works accident:

The Committee met to-day to consider what course should be adopted by it in reference to the accident which has lately happened to the Water Works reservoir. A correspondence was read which showed that in the early history of the building complaint was made by an officer of high position, namely, Mr. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, that bad material was being used, and that in the letter Major Harcourt, the President, was warned of the danger. He reported this to the Government, and was told, in reply that in future there was to be "no interference on the part of the Municipal Committee, whose sole concern in the matter should be to repay the loan advanced by the Government," and that the work would in future "be considered as a provincial work carried out by the Department of Public Works under the ordinary rules." The Resolution which was carried *nem con.* was as follows:—"That the Government be firmly yet respectfully informed through the usual channel that this Committee considers itself in no way responsible for the loss that has occurred, and further it holds the Government liable to supply the city of Lahore with a new and serviceable reservoir equal in dimensions and value to that now lost."

The Municipal Committee throughout India, as we have often said, is a farce. We hope the Lahore Committee will carry the matter into court, if the Government should saddle the loss upon the Municipality.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS report the death of Mrs. Charles Ballou of Sanarak, Michigan. She was known as the Mammoth Queen, and during her lifetime weighed 575lbs. or about 7 maunds 7 seers!

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FINE ARTS has ordered a certain number of busts of remarkable men recently deceased to be executed for the halls of the Institute. They will be—for the Academie Francaise those of MM. Jules Favre, Thiers, and Claude Bernard; for the Academie des Souscription at Belles Lettres, that of M. Mariette, the Egyptologists; for the Academie des Deaux Arts, that of Baron Taylor; and for the Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, that of M. Michelet. The French know how to honor their illustrious dead.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JUNE.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT of the total expenditure for liquor of all kinds in Great Britain for 1880 is the enormous sum of £122,279,272, and this is less than the sum expended during the previous year. It appears that Ireland spends £10,000,000 more a year for intoxicating liquors that it pays in rent. The London *Times* has a serious and instructive editorial on this annual statement showing that this is the heaviest burden that the English people bear, and shows what beneficent results would follow if this expenditure was for what would benefit the people. It says, in a tone almost of despair: "Drinking baffles us, confounds us, shames us, and mocks us at every point. It outwits alike the teacher, the man of business the patriot, and the legislator. Every other institution flounders in hopeless difficulties; the public-house holds its triumphant course." Why don't the Home Rulers fight against this enormous liquor tribute.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY of the fall of the Paris Commune was celebrated on Sunday by a pilgrimage in procession to the graves of the men, who died in endeavouring to withstand the advance of the Versailles troops into the capital. Some violent speeches were made at Pere la Chaise, and a harangue by a Russian Revolutionist was greeted with cries of "Vive la Commune!" "Vive la Nihilism!" The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, who sends an account of this gathering, asserts that the Communists, before leaving the cemetery, "insulted the tomb of M. Thiers by spitting on it, and hurling at it in chorus a quantity of offensive epithets." Throughout the proceedings the police discreetly kept out of sight.

THE OTHER DAY a grand historical procession passed through the principal streets of Madrid in celebration of the Calderon Centenary. The procession started about two o'clock in the afternoon, and traversed the entire city. It consisted of deputations from every town council, guild, and literary, commercial and official corporation in Spain. There were besides, triumphal cars, allegorical statutes on platforms drawn by horses, and soldiers in the uniforms of the 17th century. As a splendid spectacle, the cavalcade surpassed expectation, and excited much enthusiasm. Owing to the crowded state of the streets, the military had much trouble in maintaining order.

WE REPRODUCE the following from Parliamentary intelligence:

June 2.—Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to the proposal to incorporate in the Indian Criminal Code as permanent clauses the provisions of certain Acts of the years 1817 and 1818, by which the Governor-General of India or Lieutenant-Governor of a presidency may imprison at pleasure, without trial, for any period any person suspected of being concerned in any commotion or agitation in British India or any protected Native States, and also to attach for any period at pleasure any property belonging to such persons without any appeal to any Court ordinarily having jurisdiction in cases of property; whether the only exceptions in the whole of India to the permanent operation of the proposed coercions were declared to be the European subjects of Her Majesty in India; whether the passing of such a measure of coercion exclusively against the Natives of India had received the sanction of the Home Government; and, if so, whether he would state the grounds for reviving in the present year Coercion Acts of extreme severity dating from the years 1817 and 1818 at a time of general war in India.

The Marquis of Hartington: At the suggestion of the India Office the Government of India has been engaged for some time in preparing a Bill for the purpose of consolidating

and amending the Indian Criminal Code. The Bill has recently been received at the India Office, and my attention has been called to the point referred to by the Hon. Member—that provisions of certain Acts, passed in 1817 and 1818, had been incorporated in the Bill. As those Acts did not form part of the criminal law, it appeared open to doubt whether they ought to have been included in the Bill for the consolidation of the criminal law. The attention of the Government of India will be directed to the point. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Donnell deserves our best thanks for drawing attention to this important subject. We hope the ventilation of the question in Parliament will induce the Government of India to drop the coercion clauses.

THURSDAY 30TH JULY.

THE LONG-PENDING DISPUTE between the English and United States Government on the subject of the fisheries in Fortune and Aspe Bayes, has been brought to a close. The negotiations have been conducted by Sir E. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Secretary Blaine, and have resulted in an agreement that the English Government, in satisfaction of all demands, shall pay a sum of £15,000 in gold.

THE CALCUTTA correspondent of the *Pioneer* has the following anent the Natch party at the house of Babus Sreegopal Mullick and Charu Chuder Mullick of College Square :

On Tuesday, a *nautch* took place in honour of the marriage of a son of a well-to-do Baboo, a ceremony somewhat unusual at this time of year, I believe. This was attended, among other Calcutta worthies, by Mr. Harrison—I refer to Mr. "Missionary" Harrison, as distinguished from the Secretary of the Saturday Club—and by another popular veteran of Calcutta Society, conspicuous for his hale appearance and genial manner, no less than for possessing all the youthful energy and sprightliness of a green old age. The *nautch*, to which were invited some two hundred people, including a few European ladies, was rendered more attractive by the presence in the gallery of the 90th band, which played continuously. There was an uncommon feature about this entertainment caused by an arrangement which placed the chief guest of the evening in the bridegroom's seat until the arrival of that hero of the day, the conspicuous throne set apart for the latter being thus occupied during the whole of the performance. On the arrival of the bridegroom, whose face too plainly pourtrayed his thoughts on the tremendous step he was taking, the chief guest was deposed from his throne and given a lower seat by his side, when the difference between the expressions on the two countenances was calculated as much to depress as to amuse the spectator. The good-humoured appearance and placid smile of the wedding guest seemed certainly to ask "who would not be blythe;" while the bridegroom, far from resembling the "fine and happy baily" when in a similar position, appeared rather to be undergoing the pleasurable sensations one might expect to be excited by *sitting* on a scythe.

WE HAVE before us the report for 1879-80 of the Jeypore Maharaja's College and the institutions subordinate to it. The institutions reported upon are the College, the Rajput School for the education of the sons of noblemen, the Chandpole Sanskrit and Persian School, 460 elementary schools, 11 girls' schools and a female Normal School. The girls' schools contain about 800 girls and the Normal School trains up widows and grown-up women. No schooling fee is demanded from the students of the College and the whole cost of its maintenance is borne by the Raja. It has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to F. A. Two students successfully passed the F. A. examination in the year of report and three the Entrance Examination. Five students from the Persian Department competed for the Lahore University Examination, of whom three passed, one of whom received as a reward a silver watch from the Punjab University. Babu Denonath Mookerjea, a native of Jonye, is the Principal of the College and Superintendent of Education in Jeypore. The results of the examinations do him great credit.

ONE OF the external manifestations of the religious hostility with which the Mahomedans and Hindus of Multan have been infected is the demolition of temples and the stoppage of religious observances in them. The following case forms the subject of a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, a copy of which has been forwarded to us. In the Fort of Multan there is a Hindu Temple called Prahlad Puri Temple and a Mahomedan Mosque and Tomb called Bahawal Hag. Both the places had sustained damage during the siege of Multan. The Hindus had obtained permission in the usual course to repair and improve the Hindu temple by raising the pinnacle to the height of 45 feet. The Hindus having received permission had commenced work when in a few days a leader of the Mosque and tomb named Makhdoom Bahal Bux petitioned the Commissioner praying that the work on the Hindu Temple be stopped. The officials without bearing both parties stopped the work, but gave a conditional permission to the Hindus to raise the pinnacle on surrendering the land and well adjoining to their temple to the Mahomedans. The Hindus not consenting the Deputy Commissioner sent a report to his superior adverse to the Hindus. The Hindus submitted a memorial to the local Government and the Deputy Commissioner, the latter returned the memorial addressed to him. In the meantime an influential Hindu resident of Multan having moved with a view to bring the general feeling of the Hindus to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner was ordered to custody, the father remonstrating against the order shared the son's fate. Two of the leading men of both the communities have sent with the Hindu Memorial a memo of compromise by which both parties are prepared to make some concessions to each other.

FRIDAY 1ST JULY.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR again appeals to the public for help and co-operation. Its improvement has been rapid. We need hardly remind our contemporary that it is not given to every man to command success, but he undoubtedly deserves it.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL in reviewing the last annual report of the British Indian Association says :

The subjects treated therein are various and of abiding interest. We admire the activity of this leading non-official body of India and are impressed with the earnestness of its many experienced and accomplished workers. The proceedings show how a body of men, labouring for a common cause, namely the good of their country, can associate with unity of mind and become useful to our rulers as interpreters of genuine native public opinion. And when we think of the length of time, twenty-nine years, for which the Association has flourished, and the good work it has been enabled to accomplish year after year, we are dismayed at the sluggishness of our own public citizens.

If our citizens here were less zealous for their own interests and more so for those of the great city in which they live, we should certainly see a great political body always united, and well provided with the sinews of legitimate agitation, flourishing in our midst. In this respect, as much as in point of intellectual strength, for which the *Bombay Gazette* paid them the other day a deserving compliment, our friends of Bengal are decidedly the superior of our public men in Bombay. The secret of the uniform success of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, is owing to the reasons we have already stated. We wish it increased success in the future.

MR. B. D. PAL CHOWDHRY, a wealthy zemindar of Nuddea, who has been studying iron in London, having finished his term of probation under a professional gentlemau, intends shortly to enter a manufactory at Manchester. Mr. Pal is we believe the younger brother of Babu Nufurchunder Pal Chowdhry of Nuddea, who lately offered the princely donation of three lacs of rupees for improvement, which the Government does not know how to utilize.

BABU MOHINIMOHUN ROY has offered to give Rs. 1000 for investment in four per cent. Government Securities for an annual prize of Rs. 40 to be awarded to an *adhyapoka* (teacher) of Smriti or Hindu Law, whose pupil shall stand first in that subject among the successful competitors at the examination for Sanskrit titles. In accepting this offer the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded his thanks to the donor for his liberality.

THE TOTAL receipts on the Hooghly Bridge for 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 455,141 and the disbursements to Rs. 4,05,811. At the close of the year the aggregate of contributions since 1874-75 towards repayment of Government loan amounted to Rs. 4,81,800, leaving Rs. 17,60,000 still remaining. The reserve fund invested in Government papers amounted to Rs. 335,989.

THE TOLLS of the Hooghly Bridge have been farmed out to Babu Jamuna Narain Tewary for Rs. 9246-10 ans. per month. We wish the number of passengers who cross the bridge daily had been given. It is stated that although 205 sea-going vessels passed up and down during the year not one collided with the bridge. There were, however, 113 collisions of inland and country boats. No lives were lost.

SATURDAY 2ND JULY.

THE NATIONAL PAPER has changed hands owing to the appointment of its founder and editor Babu Nobogopal Mitter as an officer of the Calcutta Municipality. We wish the new management every success.

WE HAVE received a copy of Notes on the Merchant of Venice from the M.S.S. of the late Mr. Lobb, published by Babu Bepinbehary Roy, Teacher, Krishnaghur Collegiate School. These Notes, apart from their literary excellence, possess a melancholy interest from the fact that they are the products of a rarely cultivated mind.

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter :

If I am not too late in contradicting *in toto* the remarks of the "Veteran" Munshi Jawala Nauth which appeared in your issue of the 20th ultimo, might I trouble you to publish this letter of mine in a corner of your very able journal.

My indignation knew no bounds when I had read in your paper the remarks of the *veteran* Munshi on the so-called defective system of teaching and learning oriental languages under the superintendence of the Board of Examiners. Had the Munshi been a passed College instructor, and had he ever succeeded in passing his pupils (I wonder whether he gets any Officer to work with him) in the higher and lower subjects fixed for different examinations, and had he known even sufficient English to make himself intelligible to his foreign pupils, I, for one, might have endorsed his sentiments in good earnest; but as he is generally known to be a hawker for pupils and not a professional instructor, I do not understand how he can judge of the merits and demerits of "persons to whom the languages are not their mother tongues." All I can say is that he has thoroughly misled you and your readers by his misrepresentations. The Board of Examiners have at present a batch of instructors some of whom are not only good scholars, but they possess such an effective mode of teaching, characterized by experience and tact, that they have been invariably successful in passing their pupils in a very short time. I have serious doubts whether teachers from Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow could be competent to break a lance even with their assistants in the literary field. Had my learned friend been able to *read* the names of the new text-books fixed by the Home Secretary in his notification of 2nd January 1880, he would never have called them obsolete publications, but as he is ranked unfortunately among the class of no munshis, I shall not be very much in the wrong, if I say that his remarks are frivolous and uncalled-for,—not to say presumptuous.

Your's sincerely,
Calcutta, 1st July 1881. A. KHAN,
A passed College Munshi.

THERE were 183 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 25th June, of which 13 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 39 from fevers, 13 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents, 17 from asthma and pthisis, 16 from liver and spleen diseases, 31 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eleven children were still-born, 44 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Seventeen persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality is 26·1.

THE NUMBER of visitors to the Indian Museum in the month of June was 30,674, of whom 30,248 were natives and 426 Europeans.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1880. 2. Report on the working of the Government Charitable Institutions in the Central Provinces for 1880. 3. The London Statesman for June 1881. 4. Indian Telegraph Guide, Parts I. and II. for July 1881. 5. Meteorological Records for May, 1881. 6. Kabya-Har or a string of poems in Bengali. By Bunowarilal Gossain. 7. Notes on the Merchant of Venice. By the late Mr. Lobb. Published by Bepin Behari Roy. 8. The Kayathi Hand-book. By George Grierson, B. C. S. 9. The Oriental Miscellany for July 1880. 10. Letter of the Indian Association to Government on the Rent Bill. 11. Government Resolution on the working of the Land Registration Act for 1880-81.

A COMET has suddenly appeared. Its advent had not been predicted before. One correspondent writes : "The comet was viewed by me, telescopically at 4. A. M. on Thursday the 30th June, it then occupied at N. N. Easterly position in the heavens and about 25 degrees to the South Eastward of Polaris with its tail in the direction of that star; I viewed it again at 7 P. M. of the same day bearing N. N. West from the observer and South West of Polaris, consequently, the comet will have passed the Meridian of Calcutta (over Polaris) about 11 A. M."

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Muttylal Mookerjea, Pleader, High Court. He has been carried away in the bloom of life. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. B. L. Gupta has been appointed successor of Mr. Amir Ali, Northern Magistrate of Calcutta. He had established his claim by his past services in the Police Court.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner the following telegrams :

Simla, June 27th.—Letters from Kandahar dated the 21st contradict the report that Sirdar Muhammad Hasan Khan was wounded at Karez-i-Safed. He escaped unhurt and has retired in the direction of Siahband. Hassein Khan is said to have retreated towards Farrah.

28th.—Brigadier General Henderson died at Quetta yesterday afternoon of dysentery, and was buried this morning. A report has been received, but had not been confirmed up to the 27th June, that the Sema Nagas have attacked a village of the Lhota Nagas near Wokha and taken forty heads. But both villages are beyond the recognized political frontier.

28th.—Clause sixteen of yesterdays loan notification reserving the right to allot a portion of the loan to native chiefs at the average rate of the issue to the public, was inserted under the order of the 8th June 1880 but has been cancelled, as the objections to it are considered reasonable.

2nd July.—A letter from Kandahar dated the 27th reports the people of the district west of the Helmand who had joined Hasim Khan have come in to Kandahar they are said to have been formally pardoned for their rebellion and dismissed to their homes with presents.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London June 25th.—In the House of Commons last night a long and animated debate took place relating to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The Radical members urged its being cancelled. Mr. Gladstone made a violent attack upon the Conservative policy, but said that it was impossible to restore Cyprus to Turkish misrule. A long debate took place at the evening sitting of the House relating to army organisation,

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concerning which Mr. Childers gave lengthy explanations Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that the army organisation would be very advantageous to the Indian revenues.

27th.—Advices from Mexico state that a passenger train has been precipitated from a bridge into the river Cuartla, resulting in 200 passengers being killed. The latest news from the Gold Coast states that much sickness prevails in the second West India regiment and in the Garrison of Cape Coast Castle. The number of cases is so large that a church has been turned into a military hospital. Sir Samuel Rome, the Governor, is among the sufferers from fever.

28th.—In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question said that the territory annexed by Russia was the Tekke Oasis, including Askabad. The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, he said, has been instructed to obtain maps of the country in question. Lord Hartington, replying to a question said that the aggregate amount of the subsidies paid to Abdul Rohman was 390,000 pounds. The House of Commons last night resumed the debate in committee on the Irish Land Bill, and passed the fourth clause.

29th.—Herr Most, Editor of the *Freiheit* has been sentenced to sixteen months' hard labour. Clause 6 of the Irish Land Bill has passed through the House of Commons in Committee.

30th.—The Fifth Clause of the Irish Land Bill as well as the sixth has passed the Committee. Mr. Grant Duff has accepted and been duly appointed Governor of Madras.

London July 1st.—The latest advices from Ireland state that owing to evictions being still carried out at Mitchelstown the riots there have been renewed in the course of which 30 people were wounded.

1st.—The House of Commons last night resumed the debate upon the Irish Land Bill. Government accepted the amendment that the Land Bill should apply to existing leases in cases where they are opposed to the spirit of the Land Act of 1870. The Conservatives are exasperated at this.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday the 7th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Galvanometer and Ohm's Law.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 9th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Aluminium and Zinc.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1881.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

VII.

LAST WEEK we reviewed the report of the Board of Revenue on Sir William Muir's proposal for the abolition of the Government monopoly. We have now before us the letter of Sir William Grey, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to the Government of India on the subject. The letter, which was signed by the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, who was then Secretary to the Government of Bengal, thus begins: "The Lieutenant-Governor must think it matter of regret that this delicate question should now again be raised, especially as it has no apparent connection with the subject which appeared to be immediately occupying the attention of the Government of India when Sir W. Muir's Minute was written. The Lieutenant-Governor need hardly say that he considers a discussion on this subject is one which, for many years to come, can lead to no practical result, and which, for that and many other obvious reasons, it is desirable to avoid as far as possible." Again: "The Lieutenant-Governor finds it difficult to add anything to the clear and forcible reasoning of Sir John Grant contained in the first four paragraphs of that letter. There has never been any attempt to reply to the letter, or to show that the views expressed in it are in any way mistaken, unsound, or inconclusive. But the question is again raised *de novo*, after a lapse of eight years by Sir W. Muir without the slightest allusion to what has passed before. So far as the question is viewed from a financial point, it is not assumed by Sir W. Muir himself that any change would lead to successful results. The present net revenue he admits to be six and a half millions; he reckons on a supply of 83,000 chests, and he calculates on a net revenue from this source of six millions, or a loss, in fact, of half a milion, even under an estimate which must at once be set aside as being beyond all question too favorable." Mr. Eden then writes:

"The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it has been conclusively shown, over and over again, that, under the most favorable circumstances, very great financial loss must result from the change of system advocated by Sir William Muir. The most thorough advocate of the change must, in any case, admit the extreme *risk* of such loss. It must now be asked what is to be offered in exchange for this loss, and what inducement is held out to Government to incur the risk of a most serious derangement of the financial position of the country. Apparently the inducements are these. That Government will be relieved from a position which is not "edifying," under which it has, every year, to determine the quantity of Opium which it will bring to sale. "The change would relieve the British Government from the odious imputation of pandering to the vice of China by over-stimulating production, over stocking the market, and flooding China with the drug, in order to raise a wider and more secure revenue to itself." The Lieutenant-Governor must confess his entire agreement with Sir John Grant in considering "that the distinction as a question of ethics between raising a revenue from Opium by an excise on consumption and a duty on exportation, and raising the same revenue by monopolising the manufacture, is fanciful and false." If Government really is obnoxious to the imputation of "pandering to the vice of China by over-stimulating production and over-stocking the market"—and the imputation is one which the Lieutenant-Governor cannot really believe can be made by any one who has given the subject serious thought—it is quite certain that it will not be relieved therefrom by the adoption of Sir W. Muir's scheme, the very essence of which is that precisely the same amount of Opium shall be sent to the China market then as now. At page 7 of his Minute Sir William recommends the adoption of his scheme to Government on the ground that it "would probably have the Chinese market far more under its command than at present," and that the pass duty for all India would regulate the prices which the Chinese will always be prepared to give for a commodity they *cannot do without*, and which, practically, India alone can supply."

Whatever grounds did once exist for denouncing the Opium system as immoral have ceased to exist. The importation and the cultivation of Opium are now legalised in China, and the only question is can and will India supply it to the Chinese cheaper than they can produce it at home? The only point which remains is, whether it is dignified for a great Government to be so directly interested in trade. It may safely be said that as regards the people of this country, the Government connection with the manufacture of Opium causes no loss of dignity, and so far as European opinion is concerned, tobacco and other monopolies are familiar adjuncts of the continental Governments. That the Government connection with Opium is contrary to the sentiment of some people in England and in this country is no doubt the case; but for the sake of a mere sentiment the financial condition of the country will not warrant such hazardous experiment as that which is suggested. If in the course of many years the financial prosperity of the country is such that it can afford to risk a few millions of revenue, the question of disconnecting Government with the manufacture of Opium may very reasonably be discussed, but even then the Lieutenant-Governor submits that there are many other sources of revenue which we could better afford to dispense with, than the vast sum which is now received under the head of Opium from the purses of foreigners, without expense, without difficulty, and with the greatest possible direct advantage to many thousands of the cultivating classes who are engaged in its production. Indeed so large is the stake of these cultivators and their Landlords in this matter that in their interests alone the Lieutenant-Governor would ask the Government of India to pause before making any change, if he did not feel satisfied that, on other grounds, the change is impossible."

As regards Sir Ashley Eden there is a remarkable coincidence in the history of the Opium question. In 1859 he reported on it as Secretary to the Board of Revenue. In 1869 he wrote the letter of the Bengal Government on the subject as Secretary to Sir William Grey, and in 1881 he has been called upon to give his opinion as Lieutenant-Governor. The question has been thoroughly mastered by him, and his opinion upon it cannot but be most valuable. We have already said what we had to say on the subject. We have nothing new to add to the very forcible arguments already put forward by Sir John Peter Grant, Mr. Alonzo Money and Sir William Grey. The commercial and fiscal part of the question has been threshed out. There is no novelty in the moral aspect of the question. The only practical result of change of system will be the replacement of Government monopoly by a body of private manufacturers. Now, these will be as may be surmised British capitalists. Although the sentimentalists, who have raised the cry of "no monopoly," are doubtless influenced by high moral considerations, perhaps they are not altogether insensible of the advantage to British Capital and enterprise of the abolition of the monopoly. But the question is whether India on this ground will gain much by the change of system. Far from gaining we fear it will suffer much. We have had already bitter experience of Indigo planters and tea planters, and the people will not bless the hand, which will create a similar body of poppy planters. Say what the enemies of Government may, we have reasons to believe that the Government manufacture of opium is highly popular with the ryots and labourers, who cultivate and manufacture it. They are fairly remunerated and regularly paid. They are not subjected to coercion or oppression. They are free agents, and it rests with them entirely whether they should take opium advances or not. The change of system will we fear lead to a change of their treatment. Apart from other considerations this we submit is a sufficiently weighty objection to the proposed abolition of the monopoly.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

WE HAVE really fallen upon evil times. Heaven knows what fantastic tricks are often played in the Mofussil in the name of justice, which make angels weep! How frequently are we told that this Magistrate wont allow this question to be put to this witness, that Judge wont hear that pleader to the end of his argument, and so forth. But we have been accustomed to breathe a different atmosphere in the High Court. As it is said of England, that land of freedom, so it may be said of this sacred Temple of Justice, when we touch it our shackles fall. But how sorely are we disappointed to see that even the High Court is departing from its glorious principles and traditions! Who could for a moment believe that honorable and learned Judges of the High Court would stop a Counsel in the midst of his argument and pass an order before hearing him through? Whatever the merits of particular Judges one could not deny that they had generally one good quality—patience. But here was a flagrant case, in which two honorable Judges, Justices Cunningham and Prinsep, were accused of passing an order without hearing the Counsel through. The case was this. One Abdul Sobhan was charged with bribery, and he stands committed for trial at the next criminal sessions of Patna. Mr. Jackson applied on behalf of the prisoner that his case should be transferred to the High Court or to any other Sessions Court on the ground that there was such a strong feeling and prejudice existing against him in the Patna district, that he could not secure a trial there by fair and unprejudiced jurors or assessors. There was a preliminary discussion between the learned Judges and Counsel, and when Mr. Jackson proceeded to read his affidavits *in extenso*, the Judges informed him that his application was refused. This strange conduct of the Bench naturally took the Bar by surprise, and Mr. Branson was instructed to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Justice. Mr. Jones, produced an affidavit filed by Mr. Owen, the attorney in the case, who among other things stated the following:

Mr. Jackson then proceeded to read the petition in support of his application. He had read only the first paragraph, and a portion of the second, when.

Mr. Justice Cunningham, after a short consultation with Mr. Justice Prinsep, said. "We cannot interfere, Mr. Jackson. The Judge of Patna will no doubt try the case with great care."

Mr. Jackson.—But your Lordships have not yet heard a single word of our affidavits!

Mr. Justice Prinsep said that he had read a portion of the petition.

Mr. Justice Cunningham said "We have heard you, Mr. Jackson. We cannot interfere." (Mr. Jackson had not addressed the court more than ten minutes.)

Mr. Jackson with much warmth, said, "Very well, my Lords. Your Lordships have chosen to dispose of a matter of the last importance to my client without hearing any of the facts in support of my application. Most of our facts are not contradicted by the other sides; and I have two long affidavits in support of my contentions, which your Lordships have not allowed me even to read out. I sit down under protest, and I shall take care never again to appear before your Lordship."

Mr. Branson stated the case very temperately. He made some startling disclosures. He mentioned one case in which a Division Bench heard criminal appeals in a novel way as one judge sitting alone heard some of them and the other sitting alone heard the rest; but the judgments in

all the cases were signed by both Judges! On this grave irregularity being brought to the notice of Sir Barnes Peacock, his Lordship pronounced the judgments illegal, and therefore null and void, and appointed another Bench for the retrial of those cases. We are told that the Judges who were convicted of this gross illegality were none others than Justices Markby and Louis Jackson. Mr. Branson then contended that the Judges in the present case were bound to allow Mr. Jackson to read his affidavits; that they could not possibly know the facts without ascertaining what the affidavits contained; and that, as they had not done so, the decision ought to be treated as a nullity, and that the Chief Justice had the power to refer the case for trial to another Bench. The Chief Justice in delivering his judgment says that the cases cited by Mr. Branson bear no analogy to the present application. His Lordship remarks, "that the only complaint is, that these Judges, having heard the case up to a certain point, decided it without allowing Mr. Jackson to read certain affidavits. If they erred at all in this, their error was simply one of law, in the course of dealing with a matter which was clearly within their jurisdiction. There is no pretence for saying, as it seems to me, that their decision was a nullity, or that the Chief Justice of this Court has any right to question its legality." His Lordship adds that the reason why the learned judges declined to hear the affidavits read was because they were under the impression that Mr. Jackson had already explained the reasons upon which his application was founded. But if the prisoner's Counsel "think otherwise, and desire now to be reheard upon the affidavits, they have only to make a proper application for that purpose." Again: "If the Judges were under a wrong impression as to what Mr. Jackson said or intended they are willing to be set right; and I can only say that, in expressing their readiness to hear the case again, they have done, as it seems to me, all that they could reasonably do, and what I certainly should have done myself under similar circumstances." But curiously enough the Chief Justice while holding that he had no power to do what Mr. Branson asked him to do, remarks, "in the first place, I think that I have no power to do this—and in the next place, if I had, I should not exercise it." His Lordship thus concludes:

> I have been too long in the profession, and am far too conscious of my own infirmities to be surprised at some warmth being occasionally manifested either on the Bench or at the Bar. But I am bound to say that looking to the affidavits the warmth in this instance seems not to have been on the side of the Bench. From the account given by the attorney himself of Mr. Jackson's conduct, I must say, that it seems to me to have been both discourteous and disrespectful.

Mr. Jackson, who was present in the Court, protested against the reflections made upon him. The Chief Justice remarked—"If you had wanted your affidavits read and had temperately stated such your desire to the Judges, and had not thrown down your brief and rushed out of Court, you would have obtained a hearing. That is not the proper way to act."

Collisions between the Bench and the Bar are happily rare in the High Court, but in the present instance the Judges we are constrained to say were more to blame than the Counsel. The Court is bound to hear a Counsel before it passes a decision—in the present instance the Counsel did not occupy more than 10 minutes of the Court's time when the Judges got impatient and stopped him and passed order without allowing him to read his affidavits. This was a grave dereliction of duty, and the Counsel was perfectly justified in resenting it. The Chief Justice virtually admits the error of the Judges. when his Lordship says that they are willing to rehear the case. But the Judges would not have said so, if Mr. Branson had not moved in the matter. The High Court exists for the purpose of administering justice, and if a suitor carries a belief that justice is not done to him, because the judges have not the patience to hear his counsel, surely such a disappointed suitor cannot have confidence in the Court. We are so far glad that the Judges of the Division Bench and the Chief Justice have agreed to a re-hearing, but after what a turmoil! Every suitor cannot afford to go through such an ordeal. The Chief Justice has come to the conclusion that he has no power to interfere with his colleagues in matters of this kind, but he goes out of his way and says that even if he had the power he would not exercise it. This is neither law nor justice, but a bit of temper, for which we were ill-prepared in one, who is the very pattern of patience, equanimity, and geniality. Whether or no the Chief Justice has power to control the vagaries of his colleagues is a question of law, upon which we are not competent to pass an opinion, but from a common sense point of view we submit the power ought to exist. It will not do to say that the Government ought to exercise that power, for in that case the independence of the Bench would be in danger. An appeal to the Privy Council would be tedious and expensive. The Chief Justice is the proper functionary to exercise that power, aided by the bar. The reflections made by the Chief Justice on Mr. Jackson in our humble opinion were quite out of place. We do not defend Mr. Jackson's fit of temper at the close of this unfortunate scene, but his conduct was not before the Chief Justice, it would have been legitimately before his Lordship if the Division Bench had made a complaint of it. Then his Lordship says that the Judges would have heard him, if he had not shewn temper. But Mr. Jackson did not say that he would not again appear before the Bench, until the Judges had refused his application. Sparring between the Bench and the Bar occurs in every country, but neither should be too sensitive. If the Counsel should in any case prove grossly impertinent or insulting, the Court can punish him by trying him for breach of privilege or contempt of court, but occasional ebulitions of temper on either side ought to be overlooked. In the case under notice it must be remembered that the conduct of the Bench was such as to try the most imperturbable temper. Not that any hot words passed, but the conclusion of the Court, so abruptly announced, was most provoking. No Counsel, who had any sense of duty, who cared for his conscience, who valued the liberty of the subject, and who was justly jealous of the honor of British justice, could control himself when the Court passed its order without even allowing the affidavits to be read *in extenso*. Mr. Jackson would have done well, as we have said above, if he had not made his last remarks, but the Chief Justice ought to have said whether the manner in which the case was disposed of was not a sufficient provocation. His Lordship's own judgment shews that the Judges had committed a grave error, otherwise they would not have consented to rehear the case.

We cannot, however, conclude without thanking the Bar for the bold and manful stand they have made. The Bar is a very important part of the judicial machiney; its intelligence and independence are potent factors in the impartial and efficient administration of justice. In this country the Calcutta Bar has always been in the van of freedom and progress; we only regret that latterly it does not take its legitimate place in the conduct of public movements. How often do we sigh that the mantles of the Clarkes and the Turtons, the Dickenses and the Mortons have not fallen upon worthy successors. But in this instance the Bar has vindicated its position and character, and justly deserves the sympathy of the public. The battle which Mr. Branson has fought is the battle of the public—it is the right of the subject for a patient and impartial investigation of his petitions and grievances in the Queen's Court, and all classes of the public cannot but feel a deep obligation to the bar for thus fighting their battle.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THEIR CHAMPION.

VERILY the Missionaries have made the *Statesman* mad, and as Pope says if you make a man mad, you make him desperate. What charms the missionaries possess we know not, but it is really distressing to see a nature so frank, so genial, so honest, and so sympathizing suddenly converted into one at once obdurate, uncandid, implacable, and unreasoning. The gyrations of mind which our excellent contemporary has shewn in the preaching controversy are simply incomprehensible. When the controversy began he indulged in a series of violent tirades against Mr. Harrison, making all sorts of inuendos against him, and imputing to him all manner of unworthy motives. Somebody, however, opened his eyes, and he had the frankness to make a retractation in the following terms. He wrote in his paper of the 20th ultimo: "Now as we have not hesitated to criticise Mr. Harrison's action freely, we feel it the more incumbent on us to say that, whatever mistakes he may have made in this case, Mr. Harrison is one of the best men in the Bengal Service, and has a record in his favour which should protect him from any suspicion of having acted from unworthy motives. It is, however, more relevant to the matter in hand to quote the testimony in his favour of one of the most zealous Protestant missionaries on this side of India, who, being on a visit to Calcutta, and having heard remarks that did not seem quite fair to Mr. Harrison, called on us to describe his experience of Mr. Harrison in Midnapore. He not only spoke warmly of his educational and other work in the district, but said specially that he—a Protestant missionary and street-preacher—had received at Harrison's hands the utmost kindness and valuable assistance in many ways. He found him always ready and hearty in helping forward every good work, and would not have known from his bearing or conduct that there was any sectarian difference between them. We feel that it is almost taking a liberty with Mr. Harrison, to bring forward these personal matters, but it seems desirable to do it for the sake of those whose knowledge of him is confined to the brief period of his service in his present post. And as we have not hesitated to oppose Mr. Harrison, and shall do it again if he give us occasion, we think it not unbecoming in us, but only just, to guard our readers against judging him unfairly." We honor this *amende honorable*. The next move of the *Statesman* was to connect the Lieutenant-Governor with the preaching business. It was openly insinuated that the Municipal Commissioners and the Police Commissioner were both tools in his hands, that his object was to suppress political meeting, and he sought to reach the political agitators through the missionaries. Our contemporary now sees his error, and says: "It has been said that the attempt to restrict preaching was an indirect attempt to prevent political meetings in the public squares of the town, and the desire to do this is attributed to the Lieutenant-Governor. But an expedient of this kind would show more cunning and less courage than we are accustomed to attribute to Sir Ashley Eden. He usually goes pretty straight at his mark, and if he had wanted to suppress ryots' meetings and similar political demonstrations, we do not think he would have begun by an assault on the missionaries. If this crooked policy has really existed—and we are inclined to think it has—we must look for its origin in subtler minds than Sir Ashley Eden's." And who are the wicked men that have harboured this infernal design? They compose "an influential party in the Calcutta Municipality." And our contemporary thus writes of them: "It may be remarked that this influential party is led by men who are the known champions of the zemindars, and whose interests make them naturally adverse to anything like an agitation in favour of the claims of the ryots. This fact lends a certain colour to the belief that the movement against preaching had for its ultimate object the suppression of political meetings." So it is the "champions" of the zemindars "who are at the bottom of this foul conspiracy; they wish to put down "ryots' meeting," and the best way to do this was to close the squares against preaching, as if there were no other places where ryots' meetings could be held, and as if the squares were closed to open-air meetings, ryots' meetings could not be held at all. How luminous this reasoning—how irrefragable this logic! But it so happened that the champion of the ryots at the Municipal Board was himself opposed to unrestricted preaching in the squares, and himself declared that he would be ready to take the permission of the Chairman to hold ryots' meetings in the squares. He cited his own case in which he did lately take such

permission by way of example to the missionaries. He pointed out that it was not proposed to suppress all preaching or public meetings in the squares—it was simply proposed that persons interested in square preaching or public meetings should take the permission of the Chairman, and he, an advocate of public liberty, saw no objections whatever to such a proposal. But no! says our contemporary, the "champion of the zemindars" had a sinister object in view—their ultimate object was "the suppression of political meetings." So much for the candour and honesty of our contemporary.

The writer then goes on:

But if there were any doubts that the interference with preaching originated with "an influential party" in the Municipality, it would be set at rest by the fact that this is not the first attempt of the kind that the Municipality has made. It was stated by the Chairman at the meeting of the 21st of May that the question had been raised a year ago. The Municipal Commissioners had then drawn up a code of rules for the prevention of abuses in the public squares. Among other rules of which history will take no note, were two prohibiting kite-flying and preaching. The rules were sent to the Commissioner of Police to be issued by him, but he, being a prudent man, quietly struck out the rule against preaching before he issued them. Whether the Municipality remonstrated or not, we do not know; but at any rate the matter appears to have been shelved for a more favourable opportunity. Unfortunately, the opportunity came with the accession to office of Mr. H. L. Harrison. We have stated already that we have no doubt Mr. Harrison acted with excellent intentions, and had no personal feeling antagonistic to preaching or preachers, and the correspondence published along with the statement of the missionaries shows him to have been anxious for an amicable arrangement. But apparently it had been represented to him that the preaching was a real menace to public order, and though he of course takes all the responsibility for his acts upon himself, the public will certainly hold to its opinion that he was influenced by the "influential party" in the Municipality, which had for at least a year been waiting for its opportunity, and found it when a new Chairman came who was naturally ready to be impressed by the strong representations of the ablest members of the Corporation.

This single paragraph is a tissue of mis-statements. The "influential party" in the Corporation referred to did not know anything about the "rules" mentioned until they had the statement from the Chairman at the meeting of the 21st May last. Whatever action had been taken in the matter, it had been taken by the executive without the knowledge or consent of the Commissioners. If rules had been framed classing "kite-flying and preaching together," the "influential party" in the Municipality were not privy to such rules. We hope we will be allowed to say that the "influential party" referred to hate "kite-flying," particularly of a certain sort, and if they had the power, they would certainly prohibit it, and thus save many a valuable concern, a consummation which our contemporary will doubtless join with us in wishing for. But they never thought of stopping "kite-flying" in the squares or cherished the irreverent idea of putting kite-fliers and missionary preachers in the same boat. The fact is, it was Moulvi Ahmed, a Municipal Commissioner, who moved Mr. Beverley to make some rules for the use of Wellesley Square. Mr. Beverley as Chairman framed some rules, which he forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Lambert as Deputy Commissioner made alterations in the rules. The Commissioners as a body, particularly the so-called "influential party," knew nothing about these rules. Mr. Beverley did not lay these rules before the Commissioners for sanction, nor did he make any mention of them in any of his numerous reports. In fact as we have said above neither the "influential party" nor any other Commissioners had any knowledge of the rules until the meeting of the 21st May last. So much for the "influential party" having premeditated the mischief a year ago, and having taken advantage of a new Chairman, "who was naturally ready to be impressed by the strong representations of the ablest members of the Corporation." We do not pause to enquire how consistent is our contemporary when in one issue he calls Mr. Harrison a shining light of the Bengal Civil Service, and in another a ninnie in the hands of the "ablest members of the Corporation."

The slightest attention to the chronology of the proceedings *in re* preaching in the squares would have satisfied our contemporary that the action of Mr. Harrison was quite independent of the "influential party" in the corporation. The "chronological preface of facts" attached to the statement of "three missionaries" shew whether the movement originated with the "influential party" in the corporation. We give it below:

April 18th.—H. L. Harrison, Esq., C. S., enters on his duties as officiating Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Municipal Corporation for the Town of Calcutta.

April 29th.—H. L. Harrison, Esq., issues his first Order (No. 63,) prohibiting preaching in the Public Squares except by men licensed by him.

April 30th.—Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal gives notice in the Municipal Council that on Tuesday, May 5th, he will move "that no preaching be allowed in any of the public Squares vested in the Municipality."

May 1st.—Preaching in Beadon and Wellington Squares interrupted by the Police, in obedience to order issued by Mr. Harrison.

May 2nd and 3rd.—Several Missionaries call on Mr. Harrison to seek explanation and to offer remonstrance.

May 4th.—Large meeting of Missionaries of all denominations at Union Chapel House, from which a deputation of representative men is appointed to seek an interview with Mr. Harrison.

May 5th.—Deputation meets Mr. Harrison at 3 o'clock; at 5 o'clock the Municipal Commissioners meet, and the Hon'ble Kristo Dass Pal's motion is not carried but enquiries are ordered to be instituted pending which the Chairman, is "authorized to grant permission [to preach in the Squares] to all who apply for it without distinction of religion or denomination."

May 6th.—Missionaries again interrupted by the Police, but refuse to be stopped.

May 9th.—Meeting of Missionary Conference. Passing of the unanimous resolution.

"That we respectfully decline to apply for personal permission to preach in those places of public resort where we have a common right to be, and where the public traffic and convenience will not be interfered with by our preaching."

May 17th.—Issue of Police Order, no 72.

May 18th.—Revs. G. Kerry, K. S. Macdonald, and A. J. Bamford conduct a religious service in Beadon Square which is stopped by the Police. Rev. W. R. James and Mr. Johnson are interrupted in Wellington Square.

May 19th.—Repetition of occurrences of the 18th.

May 20th.—Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecutor, applies for Summonses from Mr. Marsden, against Messrs James and Johnson and from Mr. Amir Ali against Messrs. Kerry, Macdonald and Bamford.

Preaching suspended pending the legal decision of the Magistrates.

Now, it will be seen that it was on the 29th April Mr. Harrison as Commissioner of Police had issued an order prohibiting preaching in the squares except under license. This he had done without consulting the Municipal Commissioners. It was on the 30th idem that the Native Commissioner referred to first enquired of the practice observed in the use of the squares, and by way of answer to him the Chairman submitted to the meeting the order issued by him as Commissioner of Police. It was then the Native Commissioner gave notice of his motion to prohibit preaching in the squares. It is not necessary to go into the reasons, which led him to propose that motion—suffice it to say that he holds that the squares are intended for health and recreations, and not for preaching or public meetings. Afterwards a compromise was made at the instance of the Chairman, and Resolutions were passed to the effect that preaching shall be allowed subject to the permission of the Chairman. But these Resolutions practically became inoperative as the matter had passed from the hands of the Chairman of the Corporation to those of the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Harrison had on oath stated before the Police Magistrate that he had not been influenced by any Municipal Commissioner in his proceedings in this matter, and when he was particularly questioned he stated frankly that he had had no private conversation whatever on the subject with the Native Commissioner generously named by the Counsel of the missionary defendants.

It will be thus seen that "the influential party" in the Corporation had as much to do with the proceedings of Mr. Harrison or with the origination of the move as our contemporary himself. Whatever part they took in the matter as Municipal Commissioners they had done so after Mr. Harrison's first Police order had been issued, and they brought no "influence" to bear upon him in the course adopted by him. Let our contemporary if he can contradict these facts, and if he has not outlived his guileless nature, we dare say he will do justice to the Commissioners, yclept the "influential party" in the Corporation, whom he has so wantonly wronged. Their faults may be as multitudinous as the sands on the sea-shore, but their only fault in this matter has been, that as members of the Corporation, they have claimed the same right of freedom of opinion that the missionaries have asserted.

THE BENGAL JAILS.

LAST WEEK the following telegram was received regarding the Bengal Jails. Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that "although the statements made by the Indian Press, respecting the treatment of prisoners in Bengal gaols were exaggerated there was too much foundation for them, and that the Indian authorities were investigating the matter." The last administration report of Bengal contains full information on the subject. There was in 1879 a most serious increase of sickness and mortality in the majority of the jails in the Bengal Provinces. Although the average daily jail population was below that in 10 out of the previous 16 years, the average number of prisoners in hospital was higher than in any of the 16 years, and in only one year (1863) did the ratio of the average number of the sick to the average daily population exceed that in 1879. The total number of deaths in jail in 1879 was higher also than the number in any of the previous 16 years except 1866, when both the jail population and the mortality were raised by the pressure of famine. Excluding cholera cases, the percentage of deaths on the daily average jail population was higher last year than in any of the preceding 16 years, and the year 1866 was the only year that, even including cholera cases, showed a higher mortality compared with the population than 1879. Taking the actual figures of the past three years, it appears that, while the average daily population (excluding civil prisoners) has remained nearly stationary, being 18,709 in 1877, 18,611 in 1878, and 18,483 in 1879, the average daily number of sick has risen from 730 in 1877 to 803 in 1878 and 947 in 1879; the number of deaths from cholera from 151 in 1877 to 215 in 1878 and 341 in 1879; and the number of deaths from other causes from 763 in 1877 to 1,072 in 1878 and 1,411 in 1879. The returns relating to convicts only present similar features. With a daily average strength slightly below that of 1878, the number of admissions to hospital rose from 23,548 in 1878 to 28,368 in 1879, and the daily average sick from 750 to 903. No less than 40 jails out of 47 show an increase in the number of sick admitted, all the jails in which the prisoners were employed on extramural labour, except two, and all the large central jails which have special industries, being in the list of those showing increased sickness. The jails that showed the highest daily average of sick convicts in proportion to the average strength of their convict population were Baraset (16·72 per cent.), Singbhoom (11·14), Dinagepore (10·72), Russa (9·58), Bogra, (9·03), Maldah (8·93); those which had the highest number of admissions to hospital as compared with their average population were Dinagepore (339 per cent.) Pooree (329), Bogra (321), Presidency European (310), Singbhoom (281) and Maldah (264); while those in which the death-rate per cent. of the average strength was heaviest were Dinagepore (36·0), Baraset (28·8), Julpigoree (28·3), Bogra (26·2), Maldah (25·9), and Chumparun (22·2). The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths during the year were dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, anæmia and diseases of the respiratory organs, the mortality from each of these causes being higher than in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from remittent fever, but the mortality from intermittent fever was more than double that in 1878.

Now, what was the cause of this terrible mortality? The question is thus answered in the Administration Report:

"The great sickness and mortality among the jail population cannot be attributed to the general state of public health. No doubt the high prices that have prevailed since 1877 have somewhat reduced the lower classes of the non-agricultural community who form the bulk of the jail population; but prices were more favourable in 1871 than in 1878, and the improvement in the condition of the people shown by a reduction in crime and in the number of admissions to jail should, but for some counterbalancing cause, have been accompanied by an improvement in the health of the prisoners. The chief counterbalancing cause appears to have been the adoption of the diet scale proposed by the Prison Conference and recommended by the Government of India. The scale may be sufficient for prisoners on light labour, but it is certainly insufficient for men who are frequently in a poor state of health on admission, and who are subjected to the hard labour and strict discipline now enforced in all the jails in this province. When the new scale was introduced, Superintendents were instructed to watch its effect very closely and to report any tendency to sickness. Probably the effect was so gradual that it was not noticeable by any one who was constantly with the prisoners; and no important report on the effect of the new diet was received during the nine months during which it was in use, although, omitting the 1,679 prisoners who died during the year, 19,229 of those discharged lost weight against 14,623 who gained weight. As soon as its defects were brought to notice a change was made; and the extra allowance of food which has been given since the 1st April 1880, and the regulations restricting the hours for extramural labour, have already had a very marked and beneficial effect on the general health of the prisoners."

The Prison Conference referred to was appointed by the Government of India, we believe, at the instance of Sir John Strachey. The famine ration of Sir Richard Temple led Sir John Strachey to experiment the low diet principle on the inmates of our jails. He accordingly appointed the Prison Conference, which recommended the reduced scale of diet. If we mistake not, Bengal was not represented in the Conference. But when the scale was adopted by the Government of India, both the Inspector-General of Jails and the Bengal Government protested against it. As usual the local Government was not listened to; it was simply directed to carry out orders. But as the rate of mortality rose the Government of India could not any longer shut its eyes to the stern facts disclosed, and was obliged to raise the scale. We are glad to observe that the subject has attracted the attention of Parliament, but we hope that it will not be allowed to drop. It is true that the Government of India is investigating the matter, but is it reasonable to expect that it will condemn itself? The present Government is not of course responsible for the heartless measure, but between one Government and another there is a tribal or class feeling, and no Government likes to run down its predecessor if it can help it. But here the cause of humanity is at stake, and will Lord Ripon shield his predecessor for the sake of eye-shame? Thousands of unfortunate Indians have fallen victims to the heartless economic policy of our Christian Government, and will nobody be hanged for this wholesale slaughter? It is a subject worthy of special investigation by a Parliamentary Committee. The question of labour in our jails also deserves attention. It is generally believed that the forms and duration of labour in our jails are so difficult and so protracted that a man in ordinary health cannot stand them. Surely the object of criminal imprisonment is to correct and reform, and and not to despatch life. But it is generally believed that nothing is better calculated to shorten life than the present jail system. Now that the subject of jail mortality has drawn attention, we hope the question of jail labour will also be taken into consideration.

MR. MOSLEY AGAIN.

MR. MOSLEY of Badzati notoriety seems to be irrepressible. He is perpetually in hot water. He has again come under the lash of the High Court, but he is as defiant as ever. We glean the facts of the case from the *Indian Mirror*. We are told that one Rameswar Dutt, residing in the district of Murshidabad, had been accused by the Police of cashing, with guilty knowledge, a stolen currency note for Rs. 100, the property of a zemindar in the district of Dinagepore. The Sub-Inspector of Thanah Jelinghy (Ram Kumar Ghose), within whose jurisdiction the accused lived, was charged with the investigation of the case, but for want of sufficient evidence he abstained from taking the accused into custody, and sending him up before the Magistrate for trial. On the 18th March the District Superintendent of Police addressed him a *takid* asking him to finish his investigation quickly and send up the accused to the Magistrate without further delay. The Sub-Inspector replied that there was no evidence forthcoming against the accused, and added: "If it is the wish of the *Huzur* that Rameswar Dutta should be *chalaned* (forwarded) without any witnesses, I will, of course, do so, and send up an A Form, therefore, I make this representation, and await further orders from the *Huzur*." The District Superintendent was displeased with this report and considered the Sub-Inspector guilty of insubordination in asking for further instructions, and passed the following order:

The Sub-Inspector of Jelinghy, Ramkumar Ghose, is fined one month's pay for refusing to submit an A Form in the case reported in 1st Information, No, 12 of July 1880. Direct orders were issued to submit A Form on the 11th instant.

Forwarded to the Magistrate for approval.

The order was submitted to the District Magistrate "for approval," who was not satisfied with the punishment awarded to the Sub-Inspector and accordingly passed the following order:

I do not think the punishment sufficient. True the Sub-Inspector might say that his intention was not to disobey, but simply to point out a difficulty. But this would not hold water; he had a direct order, and his course was distinctly marked out, and his note on the order seems to me distinct impertinence as well as disobedience. He was told that he was not to wait for more witnesses, but give names in form A, and on the paper conveying this order he says he cannot send the form till he has heard more witnesses. Such a man is not fit to remain in a force when discipline is necessary. There is another matter on which I hope the District Superintendent will report shortly, and then it can be decided whether the Sub-Inspector should simply be dismissed, or whether he should also be prosecuted, meanwhile he should be at once "suspended."

(Sd.) HERBERT MOSLEY.

The 27th March 1881.

The report called for was duly submitted by the Sub-Inspector, whereupon Mr. Mosley ordered two criminal prosecutions against him for not promptly carrying out the orders of the District Superintendent of Police. These prosecutions were instituted, under Section 29 of the Police Act V. of 1861, for "disobedience of *lawful* orders." Strange to say that Mr. Mosley, who was himself the prosecutor, sat as a Judge, convicted the poor Sub-Inspector under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for summary trial, and sentenced him on the same day in one case to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and in the other, to three months' rigorous imprisonment! In the second case, which occurred in February 1881, the Sub-Inspector had the temerity to ask the District Superintendent of Police for instructions as to whether he should *chalan* a certain Bedya woman against whom there was no case, and if so what "he should do with the minors who were with the woman." It was for this act of "disobedience" the Sub-Inspector was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner, who had been deprived of the right of appeal in consequence of his summary trial, applied to the High Court as a Court of general revision, and Mr. Justice Morris and Mr. Justice Tottenham ordered his release on bail, on the ground that the orders which he was said to have disobeyed, were illegal, and that the Police Superintendent had no right to issue such orders. The case came on for final hearing before Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Maclean, who delivered the following judgment:—

THE EMPRESS vs. RAMKUMAR GHOSE.

Judgment of the High Court in Criminal Motions Nos 117, *and* 118 *of* 1881.

The order of the 11th March directing the prisoner to complete the enquiry, and send it with an A Form was not a lawful order for disobedience to which the prisoner could be convicted under Section 29 Act V. 1861.

He was in charge of the case, and his duty is defined in Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 125 requires him to report the case for the orders of the Magistrate, and the Superior Police officers may give *ad interim* instructions for the conduct of the investigation. This, however does not mean that they are arbitrarily to order the investigating officer to conclude the investigation in a particular direction. If the accused were on bail or recognizance, the proper course was to apply to the Magistrate for a summons or warrant. If the accused had been arrested it was illegal for the prisoner to keep them in that condition for more than 24 hours without special orders under Section 124.

The proceedings do not disclose any offence under Section 29 Act V 1861, and we therefore, set aside the conviction and sentence.

The District Magistrate seems to have permitted the papers of the trial to be torn out of the Register prescribed under Section 227 Criminal Procedure Code. This mutilation of a Register prescribed by laws is extremely improper. If the records of a case entered in such Register are called for, the Register should be sent up or if that is inconvenient a copy should be made and sent up.

This order applies equally to the other case No. 118-81. We set aside the conviction and sentence in that case also.

(Sd) ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER,
(Sd.) A. T. MACLEAN.

11th May 1881,

One would think that Mr. Mosley would now see his error, but no! he was too big a Bahadur to care for the opinion of the High Court. The poor Sub-Inspector submitted an application for reinstatement, on which Mr. Mosley passed the following order:

No. 382 of 1881.

Forwarded to the District Superintendent with the High Court judgments. It will be seen that the Sub-Inspector has escaped on a technical point (the question of detention over 24 hours is not taken up), but this makes no difference as to his offences as a Subordinate. I do not think such a man ought to be kept in the force, if any discipline is to be kept up, but that his name ought to be struck off from the date of suspension. It ought to have been struck off on conviction.

(Sd.) HERBERT MOSLEY,
District Magistrate,

20th May 1881.

The Magistrate's order to be carried out at once.

(Sd.) H. M. REILY,
Deputy Magistrate.

25th May 1881.

The above facts speak for themselves. Here is a Magistrate, who in the first instance upholds the illegal order of the District Superintendent of Police, and not satisfied with the punishment awarded by the latter orders the unforunate Sub-Inspector to be criminally prosecuted, and then combines in his own person the functions of prosecutor and judge, and convicts the poor man, whom he had already tried departmentally. The High Court quashes his judgment and the poor sufferer applies for reinstatement on the strength of the High Court judgment. But Mr. Mosley rejects his application, holding that the High Court judgment is based on a technical ground. Well may an unprejudiced Englishman say that when there are such magistrates in the country, God bless the people!. Will the Government keep quiet and allow Mr. Mosley to go on unchecked in his freaks and caprices? It ought to be remembered that what may be sport to him is death to others.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

THE recently published Report on the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces for 1879-80 deserves more than a passing notice. It embraces the twelve months from 1st October 1879 to 30th September 1880, and deals with 37 districts instead of 35, two additional districts having been created in the North-Western Provinces during the period covered by it. The names of these two new districts are Pilibhit and Ballia, and they have been carved out of Bareilly and Ghazipur respectively. When the question of forming new districts in the North-Western Provinces was under the consideration of Government, we shewed more than once in these columns that the measure was not necessary for administrative reasons. Indeed, the two new districts have been created solely for the benefit of the junior Civilians, who complain that promotion does not fall to their lot with the rapidity desired by them.

The Report before us gives a clear exposition of the results of the period embraced in it. The rainfall of 1879 in the North-Western Provinces was considerably above the average, being 50·7 inches against 35·8, the average of the five preceding years. This excessive rainfall was injurious in many ways. As the Board of

Revenue write :—" Not only has low-lying land throughout the provinces been as a rule submerged and crops almost totally destroyed, but even on higher ground, where inundation did not occur, the excessive moisture did harm by promoting the growth of weeds and leading to undue development of leaf and stalk in place of grain. The rain which fell in October was specially harmful in the case of bajra, pulses and cotton, preventing as it did proper fertilization by drenching the flowers. Cotton also suffered from severe frosts in November. The season, however, appears to have been exceptionally good for the rice crop which is reported from most districts to have been a bumper one. The millets (bājra and joar) were perhaps a little below the average. Pulses (mug and urd) gave but a poor return, while sugarcane in a great part of the provinces was so severely injured by innundation as to give an extremely poor crop. The most noticeable point about the season was the prevalence of fever, which seriously interrupted agricultural operations and led to the loss of much grain by there being no hands to reap it." The mortality caused by this fever epidemic was terrible. The Board of Revenue rightly say that the recorded mortality, heavy though it is, is not the true measure of the deaths, for in many cases there was no recording agency left. " Whole families were cut off. There was no survivor to report the deaths of his relatives. There was no chaukidar to carry the tidings to the police-station, and frequently there was no one left to record the deaths in the police-station." As we have fully discussed in these columns the history and effects of this terrible fever epidemic, which literally decimated the population of most of the canal districts, we need not refer to the subject here. The rabi harvest of 1879-80 was an extremely good one. At the commencement of the year under report, prices, though manifesting a downward tendency, did not fall to any appreciable extent. But when both the kharif and rabi crops had been gathered, a sensible decrease in prices followed; and the distress from which the North-Western Provinces had been suffering for two years successively came to an end.

The land revenue demand for the year under report was Rs. 4,28,60,050, the whole of which was collected with the exception of the small sum of Rs. 2,44,702. The greater part of this sum was nominal balance, the real balance being only Rs. 98,585, which is 23 per cent. on the demand—a smaller percentage than in any of the preceding five years. The demand for the 12 per cent. cess was Rs. 47,34,224, and the collections were Rs. 47,12,874, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,350. In the permanently-settled districts the acreage and other cesses were collected for the whole year for the first time during 1879-80. The demand was Rs. 5,60,246, and the collections Rs. 5,56,368. The realizations of the various demands cannot but be considered satisfactory. The reader probably knows that unlike Bengal, rent suits are tried in the Revenue courts in the North-Western Provinces. We are glad to notice that litigation in these courts during the year under report decreased, as compared with that of the previous year, by 8·63 per cent. The total number of suits instituted was 63,710 against 73,862 in the previous year. The bulk of the suits were for arrears of rent. The number of applications, however, rose by 251 or .61 per cent. It should be understood that applications in the North-Western Provinces under the Rent Act are mainly connected with ejectment to tenants, or enhancement of rents. " They are" as the Board remark, " methods by which the landlord works to prevent the growth of occupancy tenures, and to increase his rent-roll. Their number therefore must be expected to increase as the landholding classes become better aware of their legal rights. A year of drought naturally diminishes litigation in this class of cases, for when land is being abandoned and cultivators are absconding, landlords will not attempt either to raise rents or to eject tenants." The average duration of rent suits throughout the province was 21 against 22 days in the previous year. This average contrasts favourably with that of Bengal, where the average is from three to four months. The number of notices of ejectment served during the year under report was 20,481 against 15,997 in 1878-79. The cause of the increase of these notices has been clearly explained by the Commissioner of Allahabad. " It seems unquestionable," writes that officer, " that one result of the recent settlements, where the right of the different classes of tenants were ascertained and recorded, has been to stimulate the landholders to prevent the acquisition of occupancy rights by lapse of time. Accordingly, as the twelfth year of occupation approaches, notices are invariably served, and in a few instances, the accuracy of the settlement papers, recording a right of occupancy, is itself contested. It is impossible to say whether the limit to the *increase* of these notices has yet been reached. Eventually, no doubt, the landlords may be expected to protect themselves from the accrual of occupancy rights, by granting pottahs or term leases to their tenants-at-will. But, in the meantime at least, it seems probable that such notices will go on increasing." Of the 20,481 notices issued, 5,889 were contested by tenants, who won 2,450 and lost 1,885 of the cases decided on their merits. We hope the landlords of the North-Western Provinces will see the advantage of granting term leases to their tenants as that would do away with the necessity of having recourse to the law courts for the purpose of preventing the growth of occupancy rights. We observe that 2,649 enhancement of rent suits were instituted in the North-Western Provinces during the year under report against 3,622 in 1878-79, and as 1,179 were pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 3,828. Of the 3,601 cases disposed of during the year, 2,210 were decided on their merits, in 1,791 of which the applicants were successful. Applications to deposit rent also increased during the year. This increase cannot be too deeply regretted, as it unmistakably shows the existence of embittered relations between landlords and tenants. Sir George Couper has rightly called for further information on this important subject.

REVIEW.

The Hindoos as they are. By Shib Chunder Bose Calcutta.

It is one thing to satirize one's own people in a playful style or to shoot folly as it flies in order to check it, and quite another thing to misrepresent national peculiarities or even frivolities in order to find a market for the traducer's wares. There is scarcely a nation on earth among whose social habits and institutions we may not discover some features which the finger of malice cannot point to as sometimes stupid and sometimes dissolute. Young in one of his contemplative moods describes man as a god and a worm by turns, and Byron in one of his fits of the blues paints the human animal as a loathsome beast.

" Who knows thee well must quit thee with disgust.
Degraded mass of animated dust !"

It would thus appear that the sort of squeamishness, which some of the passages in the work before us have provoked, was shared also by some of the celebrated men of a great nation, which is the golden image of the author's idolatry, though both Young and Byron were absolutely unacquainted with us and our modes of life. We could, however, understand the writer, if in lashing our vices, and deriding our follies he had generously presented us with both sides of the picture. Such a task might not be gracious in or congenial to one who has any regard for his father land, but then we also know there are birds, which delight in fouling their own nests. But what are we to think of one, who while presenting you an over-colored picture, makes it a peg to hang thereon a tirade against the whole nation. We confess it has seldom been our lot to come across such a mass of misconceptions, misrepresentations, misstatements and exaggerations of our national manners, habits and customs collected within the compass of a single book as this so-called delineation of " Hindus as they are." We could hardly conceive that a man who calls Bengal his home and has passed nearly sixty summers in it is so much ignorant of the real nature of the familiar events in the midst of which he has breathed and moved and ripened into manhood.

The book we imagine might have been made more interesting and less offensive if the author had suppressed his own criticisms and more *faithfully* adhered to the wholesome advice of his reverend pouser. He has been anxious from the beginning to obtain a recommendation to foreigners, and with this view sought the protection of the Revd. Mr. Hastie to " pass" his work. That gentleman took undoubted pains to verify the experiences of the author by referring them to the young alumni of the institution over which he presides. This our author considers a sufficient and flattering introduction and in his anxiety to be able to stand before the rulers of men he grew somewhat regardless of himself and the reputation of the zenana. Englishmen, we can assure the author, will derive the same amusement from his pages, in spite of numerous inaccuracies, obscurities and vacuities, that we remember having found in the " Log letters" of an English nobleman, and the pert girls and stupid matrons of our author are the exact counterparts of the savage females of the Pacific Islands.

If the author was so inclined to lash what he thought to be our vices, which in most instances as we have said above are recklessly overdrawn, he should have also had the good sense to put forward in prominent lines some of the pre-eminent virtues of a race which has for so many long years borne the fardels of so many foreign conquerors.

We mean no offence to the author; but having explained the passage which occurs in a footnote at page 5 to a lady friend, who happens to be an excellent Bengali scholar she instantly recited that remarkable passage from Michael Modhu Sudan Dutt's sonnets as a befitting epitaph for this somewhat bizaree production.

" চাঁড়ালের হাত দিয়া পোড়াও পুস্তকে
ভস্মরাশি করি ফেল কর্ম্ম নাশা জলে "

[Burn the book by the hangman's hands, and throw the ashes into the River of Hate.]

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that the new 4½ per cent. loan of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta for 10 lakhs of rupees has been taken up by a single firm at a premium of Rs. 6-4 annas per cent. Only one tenderer offered 7 per cent. premium for Rs. 25,000.

WE HAVE received a postal notification to the effect that the registration fee for inland letters and post-cards &c., will be reduced from four annas to two annas from the 1st proximo. The thanks of the public are due to Mr. F. R. Hogg for this liberal move We hope by and bye the registration fee will be abolished altogether, and only the acknowledgment fee retained.

TO-DAY the remaining portion of the Darjeeling Tramway will be formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. A large party of gentlemen have been invited by the Company to witness the ceremony.

THE FOLLOWING telegrams have been received regarding the Governorship of Madras :

London, June 28th.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the substitution of a Lieutenant-Governor for a Governor at Madras, would require a special Act, which would take some time to pass. The appointment, in the meantime, could not be so long kept vacant, and would be filled up.

29th.—Lord Hartington, replying to the question about the Governorship of Madras, also said that he personally believed the policy of the proposed change of Governorship to Lieut.-Governorship was very doubtful.

We are glad to observe that Her Majesty's Government have decided not to abolish the Governorship of Madras. As we have often said the abolition would be a retrograde move.

MR. GRANT DUFF is appointed Governor of Madras. He is a very able man, and has much experience of Indian affairs. But it remains to be seen whether he will make a good administrator. We confess we did not expect that he would sacrifice a brilliant Parliamentary career.

THE FORMAL notification for the new loan has been issued. It contained one clause to the following effect :

" The Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the right of allotting any part of the proposed loan to the native chiefs, at the average rate at which it is issued to the public; and in such case the balance only will be allotted in the manner declared in this notification."

The object of this clause was evidently to encourage the native Princes to invest their capital in British Indian loans. But the Press having commented on the partial character of the notification the clause has been withdrawn. We think it is desirable to encourage native Princes to invest their surplus capital in our loans. They will then have a direct interest in the stability of the British Indian Empire, and the Government could have easily accomplished its object without inviting criticism. It should have recorded the minimum rate, and then invited the Native Princes to tender for the new loan at their own rates; if those rates had tallied with the recorded rate, their tenders should have been accepted, and the balance offered to the public. Perhaps there would have been then no necessity to invite public tenders for the loan

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SIR ASHLEY EDEN has answered the memorial of the Missionary Conference regarding preaching in public squares. The Conference thus conclude their memorial:

They cordially acknowledge the advantages which a settled Government affords them in carrying on their work, and they repeat the expression of their desire loyally to co-operate with the Authorities in the interests of order which are so clearly the interests of Missionary work.

The Lieutenant-Governor through his Private Secretary in reply says:

On his part the Lieutenant-Governor can assure the Conference that the Government and its officers have been influenced by the one sole desire to maintain peace and order and to secure to the public the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights and interests. Whether matters can remain exactly as they were before this misunderstanding occurred cannot at once be decided: the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that this is not possible, but he had for some time past made arrangements for endeavouring to secure, on the conclusion of the case in the magistrates' court, an amicable discussion of the subject, with the view, as far as possible, of reconciling all conflicting interests, and securing the maintenance of peace and order in the enclosed squares of Calcutta. Sir A. Eden relies upon the Conference meeting him in this matter in a conciliatory spirit, and feels sure they will co-operate with him in his efforts to bring the matter to a settlement satisfactory to all parties.

The above correspondence shews why no appeal has been preferred against the decision of the Police Magistrates in the preaching case. The Missionaries are willing to submit to reasonable rules, and the Government is not therefore disposed to fight them in the Court. If the cause of peace and order could be secured by an "amicable" arrangement between the parties, nothing could be better. In that view an unofficial Committee we hear will sit for "an amicable discussion of the subject." This Committee will comprise Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Harrison, and some members of the Missionary Conference. All's well that ends well.

WE THANK Babu Radhika Prossunno Mookerjea for a copy of his "Sasthya Rakhya" or Principles of Hygiene. It is a text-book in our schools, and its popularity is evidenced by the fact that it has passed through seventeen editions. The present edition has been considerably enlarged and revised. It has passed the scrutinizing eye of Babu Udoy Chand Dutt, Civil Medical Officer, Serampore, who has taken much pains in revising the work.

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to a Police enquiry which is going on into an alleged suicide at Changripotta within the Sonapore Police Station, 24-Pergunnahs. From what we hear there are two opposite theories at work—one is that it is a murder and the other that it is a suicide. The local Police officers seem to be working on the latter theory, but the Sub-Inspector of Tallygunge in whose hands the enquiry has been placed seems to have suspicions in the matter. He however feels handicapped so long as the local Police officers are on the spot to help on their own theory. If the object of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police be to elicit the truth, we hope they will make the enquiry independent of local influence.

FOR THE sake of fair play we gladly make room for the following letter:

SIR.—I have read with considerable interest your article on our "rigmarole." Beyond enjoying the vigour of your indignation I should not have wished to take further notice were it not for one matter. You are "surprised," with a surprise evidently mingled with grief and anger, that we should, as you affirm, have "deliberately put forth vile insinuations against the Viceroy." Now, it will doubtless be a comfort to you to learn that we have done nothing of the sort.

Your trouble arises from the reference to Roman Catholicism in our statement. In the first place, let me point out concerning the general question, that we do not state any opinion or endorse any view on this subject. The passage you quote was introduced by a reference to the difficulty that we, in common with others, felt in accounting for the Police orders, since we could not allow that the assigned reasons were sufficient. We stated that we felt morally certain that, underlying this action, was hostility to the Christian faith; we added that there were some who believed further that underlying it was hostility to the Protestant faith. With regard to this we distinctly took up a neutral position. Since it was so hard to find adequate reasons, all that were suggested deserved looking at, and, on looking at this, what we said was that, though not able to accept it, we were yet not prepared "to scout it as an utterly baseless fear." This then was the extent of our "vile insinuation" against any Roman Catholics, *viz.*,—that we dared not affirm but that others, who feared them more than we, might be in that fear wiser than we.

In the 2nd place concerning, not the general question of possible Roman Catholic hostility, but, the particular case of the Roman Catholicism of the Viceroy, let me reassure you by pointing out that what you are prepared to condemn is better than condemned, it is non-existent. We did know, as you say we ought to have done, that His Excellency was "quite innocent in the matter." So sure were we not only that we should be understood to assume this, but that every one else would assume it also, that perhaps we did not guard our language quite so carefully as would have been wise in a land where many read English to whom it is not the native tongue. But your acquaintance with and understanding of it, Sir, is like that of those "to the manner born," and, were it not that you confess you did not give much time to our statement, I should have found a difficulty in understanding how you could have so misconceived our meaning as you have. A second glance at the passage will reveal to you at once that all that was said was that perhaps the fact of the Viceroy's being a Roman Catholic might, without either his concurrence or his knowledge, have seemed to some of his humbler co-religionists to furnish an opportunity for action which would not otherwise have been taken. We did not say it was so, we simply admitted the possibility; but even if we have affirmed it outright, it could surely not have been construed as making a charge against His Excellency. In the phrase, "under the *apparently* so favourable conditions for such action which a Roman Catholic Viceroyalty might *seem* to afford," the words I have Italicised clearly imply our conviction that any such expectation, though natural, was delusive.

I disclaim the thought of attributing to His Excellency any possibility of unfairness or partiality owing to his personal faith. I happen, however, to be acquainted with a case in which what in our statement we supposed a possibility actually occurred. Not long before the Calcutta Commissioner issued his orders, a Roman Catholic Priest, in a village a few miles south of this, instigated a number of villagers to acts of violence against a native Protestant Missionary personally known to me. "Fetch him out, fetch him out, you have nothing to fear, the Viceroy is a Roman Catholic now, I'll see you come to no harm"—these were the encouragements of the priest to his people in urging them to attack a Protestant Missionary. The case was tried at Alipore, and the villagers concerned fined. Does any one suppose that, because this priest used the fact of the Viceroy's Roman Catholicism as an incentive, His Excellency had any thing to do with this, or would have countenanced it? or am I putting forth any "vile insinuation against the Viceroy" if I say that it is perfectly clear that, to this Roman Catholic Priest, a Roman Catholic Viceroyalty did seem to afford an apparently favourable condition for an attack on a Protestant Agent?

Union Chapel,
Calcutta, 1st July 1881. } Yours &c.,
ALFRED J. BAMFORD.

The letter speaks for itself. We hope we will be excused when we say that our Missionary friends have from the beginning laboured under a strange hallucination. They have assumed, aye, they have been "morally certain" that the movement to restrict preaching in the squares originated from a feeling of hostility to the Christian faith—perhaps to the Protestant faith. This we beg to say is wholly a mistake. Whether they will believe us or no we can assure them that there has been no such feeling at all at the bottom of the movement. The Commissioner of Police was moved by a sense of duty in the protection of peace and order—the Municipal Commissioners by a desire to limit the use of the squares to their primary purposes, viz., health and recreation. As for an alliance between Hinduism and Roman Catholicism, it is an emanation of heated imagination. As to how far the passages we quoted last week justify the charge of a "vile insinuation" against the Viceroy, Mr. Bamford's letter sufficiently explains the point, but even if the insinuation was not direct, it should not have been allowed a place in the statement of men, whose cloth we respect, and who should have been the last persons to pelt stones at others, far less at such an exalted personage as the Viceroy. The very suggestion, which is admitted, was most uncharitable. It might be that the Missionaries did not mean that the Viceroy had a direct hand in the matter, but to say that "there was something at least a little suspicious in such action being taken immediately on the advent to power of a Roman Catholic Chairman and Commissioner under the apparently so favourable conditions for such action which a Roman Catholic Viceroyalty might seem to afford,"—though the "conviction" or "expectation" might have been "delusive," the statement was not—was to tell the Protestant public of England that their worst apprehensions about the appointment of a Roman Catholic as the Viceroy have begun to be realized. Was this the line of action worthy of Christian Missionaries, was this a befitting example on their part to unenlightened and unfavoured Heathens? Mr. Bamford agrees with us that the Viceroy is quite innocent in the matter, but in the trinity statement, among the authors of which our correspondent is one, they say, "we certainly were not prepared to scout it as an utterly baseless fear." It would seem that in what they have written they have not been quite outspoken. They plainly say that "the mind has been open to more than the pen has been free to write." And this is a matter of the deepest regret. The fact is our Missionary friends have been too credulous—their minds have been too "open," and this is the reason why they have been so far from the real truth. There is a Bengali saying—do not fly after the crow because somebody says it has taken away your ears! Let them take our humble advice. Whenever they may hear any such cry, let them first put their fingers to their ears and know whether they are there, before they run after the crow.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

June 3, 1881.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

The English Mails this week will bring you news of an explosion in the Irish Home Rule Camp. The Treasurer, in Paris, of the Home Rule Fund has denounced, in very vituperative terms, all Irish members who voted for the second reading of the Land Bill, and the members so denounced have paid him back in kind, Mr. Parnell coming in for his share of the denunciation. The question is a difficult one to all those Englishmen (and they are numerous) who look at one side of the question merely. It is a matter of fact and history that Ireland from several causes been pushed back in the march of civilization. Her land was ages ago shamelessly parcelled out among adventurers, who drew every thing from the ground and put nothing back into it; and all that Englishmen can say now is that a nation is wise when it lets bygones be bygones with respect to all wrongs and feuds, and directs her attention to the practical problems of the hour. To England it is a matter of the first importance that in these days of great military Empires the Empire of these islands should not be dismembered. It will not be dismembered, so far as Ireland is concerned, and it is only the more unpleasant to find Irishmen opposing (for repeal purposes one can conceive no other) a Land measure, which people of very different parties are beginning to perceive embodies nearly all, if not all, that tenants have any right to expect from legislation. The fierce assaults on the Government have rarely been equalled and perhaps never surpassed in English Parliamentary history. It is clear, however, now that there is a great reaction in public opinion, and that, if the House of Lords does not upset all, the measure is safe. Lord Salisbury the other day made his first important speech as the Leader of the Tories, and the change from Lord Beaconsfield was remarkable. The only bit of real sparkle in it was the assertion that if the Bill meant giving the tenants their rights the House of Lords might agree, whereas if it meant giving them the rights of other people the House might be compelled to demur. We shall see which of the two it is to be—assent or dissent; we know what the Bill is, and what it bids fair to accomplish.

The great gain of the week is the clear proof that there is now an Irish Party in the House of Commons favourable to the passing of the Land Bill—opposed to mere obstruction. The denunciation by Mr. Egan of all who supported the second reading of the Bill has had at least this result, and is of great importance to the Government. Meanwhile, however, the Government are far from being in smooth water with respect to Ireland. They want to do a great work for her, and do it with as little disturbance as possible of vested interests with no infringement of justice. Their first real gleam of daylight is the quarrel started by Mr. Egan, the treasurer in Paris. There is hope now that Mr. Parnell's wild dreams are not likely to be realized in fact.

With an objection to much, in the past acts of England, I know that you have more hope from her in India than from any new foreign rule; to the possibility of native rule it is useless to refer in regard to the events of the immediate present. You can hardly, therefore, fail to be interested in the strange—I might even say unparalleled—position of England among nations. At home Ireland, and an artisan population that would rise in great force in case of famine, and which in a few years will control elections. In America a weak point as regards Canada. In Africa a position which seems to some to call for action such as Elizabeth or Cromwell might have taken, but which Gladstone and Bright will absolutely decline to take. In Asia, what? And in spite of dynamite and breechloaders, and torpedoes, all the power of man cannot get it out of the blood and bone of the nation that what she did at Agincourt, and Plassey, and Albuer and Inkermann, she will do to the chapter's end. The Prince who won Agincourt had with him in France the very pick of the English nation. We have now too many interests of peace to afford to send the pick of the nation to fight abroad. Given a just cause and men would rise as of old—aye, as in the days of Agincourt, but it is awkward for sovereigns and ministers when men willing to be soldiers—make it a condition of warfare that

the cause shall be just. It so very rarely is strictly so in war. We are racing as it were with Time. If England at home can be educated before the strain comes—that is, give us fifteen more years for the Education Act to do its work before any need for a sublime effort that the nation may be saved—and England at home will be "walled about with brass." Give us thirty years in India, and let "Young India" do its part as bravely as at present, and retrogressive Englishmen (men who talk of rights of conquest) be pushed aside in favour of men who believe in conquest by Right, and I think India will be very near to the aim of every patriotic native of India—the government of herself. I think also England, in all that is best in her, done her part to render this possible. I have been amazed of late at the number of well-to-do people who have sent their sons to take up land in America in preference to sending them into the Indian Civil Service, or into the army or the church, or the law at home. It is a change for the better and wholesome. It will bring us nearer to the magnificent rule of Akbar and Todur Mull.

I was a little amused at the beginning of this week by an article—righteously indignant against Sir Richard Temple—which I received in the *Hindoo Patriot* of May 9th. Pray do not think that I was amused at your indignation. I was simply so that you should attach any importance whatever to what Sir Richard Temple said at Manchester, the truth is, Manchester is bent on the repeal of the import duty, and Sir Richard has a craze for the Income Tax with which he assisted to curse India in Lord Mayo's time. Anybody who can show a way to letting in Manchester's rough goods free to India will have a hearing in Manchester. It is a poor, a miserable, thing to say, but it is true. Manchester with all its greatness—and it can at times be great, can be as little when self-interest is concerned as "Little Peddlington itself." Don't fret, Sir; it will right itself in a little time. England has no right to do, as regards these import duties and India, what the men who rule India would not do, if Manchester and its interests were Lyons or New York and their interests. The import duty is useful in itself for revenue. The fostering of a native trade is vastly more useful, and if you had even five good men (such as you easily could send) in the House of Commons Manchester would fail in her demand in spite of all the men that ever went to India and came therefrom to feel and talk like Sir Richard Temple.

As for Sir Richard's silly talk about England giving you in a race of administrators a fair return for all the drain of your wealth, why it deserves to be laughed to scorn, and "held in derision". Nothing compensates a nation for the drain outward of all its wealth. Some Englishmen who come to you are good noble fellows. A great many are complete "muffs," and some are of the stuff from which petty tyrants have been made in all ages. I do not think that Sir Richard Temple is a tyrant, while he is, I dare say, a fair sort of administrator, if one could forget Sir Madhava Rao in saying so; but as a Statesman why, he is nowhere. He has no breadth of character. His views of men and things are the views of a boy at Eton, or at best of one of the Oxford or Cambridge Eight—the rowers for the Yearly Victory. He knows as more of history—the philosophy of history—than I know of the inhabitants the dog star. He knows nothing of your history, nothing of ours. He can write a report and he can give orders for putting down and building up material things. But there it ends. He pays you as a people a few compliments on a missionary platform, or at a Manchester meeting, and he fancies that that will atone for everything. They are lame compliments even. They are not as from a friend of his friends but as from a patron of his inferiors. It needs no words of mine to cause you to treat such compliments as purely histrionic, unreal and contemptible. Mr. Gladstone pays no such compliments. Nor I am sure would Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Forster or Lord Ripon. No earnest man sets off platitudes against truths. No sensible man such as the men mentioned above would think in any respect save as are equal in all senses of such a man as Raja Degumber Mitter or Dr. Sircar. Be assured that England will soon take the exact measure of Sir Richard Temple, as a big boy, with plenty of work in him and a considerable amount of good nature, but in political affairs as great a Misfit as Lord Randolph Churchill. I think I am representing to you, faithfully, the view of that greater England which Sir Richard Temple never knew, and I do not think ever will know if he lives to be any age you wish to name. If life were a mere play-ground Sir Richard Temple would be one of the head boys. If the world were a chess-board and the lives and liberties of men the pawns to play with, he would study the game to advantage *his own*. Life, however, having its serious and that its noblest side the life of Sir Richard Temple will be a history of errors save in those cases merely in which he had routine work to carry out. In that let us not deny that he has merit.

Sir Stafford Northcote, and his promising and really able young colleague, Lieutenant Lord Geo. Hamilton have been taking advantage of the holiday of the House for the duty to address Manchester on the Government policy; and the Transvaal and Candahar had a prominent place in both speeches while Conservative Manchester (not the Manchester of John Bright) applauded. The speeches and cheers will be paraded, I doubt not in India as the expression of England. Don't believe it for a moment. If the Tories in office promised not to leave Candahar they were guilty of a meanness for which there is no excuse. They meanly tried to fasten their opponents to a policy to which they knew that those opponents (divided on so many other questions) were opposed to root and branch. The Liberal Party believe that India must be saved or lost East of the Indus not at Herat and Candahar. The key to India, Lord Beaconsfield (sacrificing his Party to his epigram,) said "is London;" and so in a sense it is. Wise, prudent and peaceful Statesmanship in England and just Government in India—with English pluck when needed—are the securities of Empire I do not know that we are not, I fear we morally are, bound to help the present Ameer. The question, however, is, would not our help be more injurious to him than our abstinence from such help? The Afghans would need no better inducement to take the side of Ayoob than the fact that the throne of the Ameer was propped up by English bayonets. I should myself have full faith that the Government of Lord Ripon will do a straightforward duty, devoid of play acting on this very dangerous stage of real life. To secure the peace of India two things are primarily needed East, not West, of the Indus; resolute military strength and resolutely just government. Nations are not, perhaps, capable consistently of the latter in regard to so mighty, so rich, so poor, a dependency. You see there are two Manchesters and two Englands. There are the Manchester and England of Gladstone and Bright, and the Manchester and England of Beaconsfield and Lord George Hamilton. Let us help the former, and trust that the Great Father will recognise our labour and our faith in truth and justice as of the things worthy to live when the passion and littlenesses of the time that now is are forever gone.

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COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 2nd July, 1881.

Commercial business during the week has been pretty brisk in exports and monetary matters, whilst in imports, Cotton goods and Yarns continued to be in less request owing to absence of demand from the several upcountry and other marts which has been prevailing since some time past but we have reason to believe that the time is drawing nigh when there will be a good sport in this department. Country manufactured Yarns have begun to attract notice and a fair amount of business done even at slight advanced rates; all the mills it is reported have been work king to a good profit.

Exports during the period under review occupied a prominent position and induced a good amount of transactions in Tea and fair one in Oil Seeds, Wheat, and Jute.

Tea.—The auction sale of the 30th June last was the largest of this season when 95-65 chests were offered, all were sold but 202 chests; there was good animation and biddings were brisk for desirable parcels even at slight advanced rates, whilst prices generally ranged at lower rates for Cachar invoices.

Oil-Seeds.—This market continued firm and fair amount of transactions done as quoted below. Linseed small grain 4 per cent. refraction from 4-4-6 to 4-5.

Rape	4 %	3-6	to 3-8
Poppy	4 %	4 10	

Wheat.—There was a good demand but sellers attempted to take advantage of their purchaser by asking exhorbitant rates which—restricted operations very much. The following are the rates at which transactions took place prices ranged for all kinds from low to good 2-10-6 to 2-15 per Maund, there has been an advance of 3 to 4 annas.

Rice.—About 40,000 bags of 2 Maunds each of the following kinds found buyers at the rates quoted below:

Table Gross	...	2-12	to 2-12
Ballam	...	1-12	„ 2-1
Kuz'a	...	1-6	„ 1-8
Ruree	...	1-8	„ 1-11
Mooghy	...	1-12	„ 2-0-6

Jute.—Parcels both old and new found buyers on arrival, new crop Babnaparah sold 4-11 to 4-12. Daorah for forward delivery—a considerable business has been done—at Rs. 3-4 to 3-6,

MONETARY.

There has been no change in the rates of discount, interest 4 per cent. continued to be the rate at the Bank of Bengal for loans on Govt. Securities whilst 3 per cent. was the rate at other Banks and mercantile firms.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This market during the week has been in an excited state and prices constantly fluctuated under the influence of Tajee and Moondee speculations but towards the close the Tajee wallahs got the better of their adversaries and prices were driven as higher follows:

4 %	106	to	... 106-2
4½ „	112-6	„	.. 112-8

It is not within our recollection of having witnessed such extensive operation in Government Securities.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

In this market too there prevailed some excitement and there was a sport for Jute and Cotton industries at much enhanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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H. Rama Row Esq., Mysore	13	4	0
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T. Anund Row Esq., Mysore	20	0	0
The Royal Asiatic Society Bombay	13	4	0
The Namkal Literary Institute	6	10	0
Kumar Boikant Nath Dey Bahadoor, Balasore	13	4	0
Baboo Amoola Churn Mullick, Julpigoree	6	10	0
„ Joychunder Roy Chowdry, Simlagore	13	4	0
„ Kadarnath Dutt, Bashirhat	12	7	0
„ Bolodeb Paulit, Bankipore	13	4	0
„ Hemchunder Chatterjea, Bhangulpore	13	4	0
„ Tarinychurn Chatterjea, Nobodeep	13	4	0
„ Brojoputty Banerjea, Gowhatty	0	10	0
„ Isurchunder Seal, Silchar	6	10	0
„ Joteeprosad Singh, Makalpore	6	0	0
„ Ombicachurn Sircar, Sreepore	10	0	0
„ Soerjeecoomar Roy, Noakhally	6	10	0
„ Obinaschunder Bhattacharjea, Bunwaribad, Burdwan	5	0	0
„ Gurdeenprosad Trivedi, Barielly	7	4	0
„ Ramlal Mookerjea, Boinchee	1	0	0
„ Sivaprosunno Chatterjea, Joynagore	6	10	0
„ Gopalchunder Das, Burpeta	8	0	0
„ Khirodprosad Banerjea, Segowlie	3	10	0
„ Ramokhoy Chatterjea, Ghatal	13	4	0

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				4,552	0 0
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				Rs. 1,21,594,	13 0

Calcutta, } H. W. I. WOOD.
30th June 1881. } *Hony. Treasurer.*

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

Text-books in Vernacular Medical Schools.

IN the Resolution of the Government of Bengal dated 13th December 1880, on the subject of text-books in Vernacular Medical Schools it was notified that an Urdu text-book in Medicine, an Urdu and a Bengali text-book on Midwifery, and an Urdu text-book on Medical Jurisprudence, were required ; and it was announced that measures would be taken to procure, by public competition, translations of approved text-books in those subjects. In accordance with the orders quoted, persons intending to enter into the competition in any subject are now invited to submit specimen translations of one of the following series of extracts :—

(a) *Roberts' Hand-book of Medicine* (4th ed., 1880). The following passages to be translated into *Urdu* :

Vol. I., pp. 345 to 365 : Physical Examination of the Chest." To be condensed in translation.

Vol. II., pp. 156 to 163 : " Dysentery," A comprehensive *resume* to be given of the most approved methods of the treatment of dysentery in India.

(b) *Playfair's Midwifery* (2nd ed, 1878). The following passages to be translated into *Bengali* or *Urdu* :—

Vol. I, pp. 306 to 322 : " Mechanism of delivery in Head Presentations." To be condensed.

Vol. II., pp. 155 to 173 : "Turning." To be condensed.

Vol. II., pp. 281 to 293. " Puerperal Eclampsia." To be condensed.

(c) *Kanai Lal Dey's Medical Jurisprudence.* The following passage to be translated into *Urdu* :—

Pages 314 to 329 ; " Poisons."

2. Those passages which are to be condensed in translation should be reduced to about one-third of their original length.

3. The specimen translations should be submitted not later than the 1st October 1881, to Dr. R. C. Chandra, Professor, Medical College, the President of the Committee of Selection. Four *printed* copies of each translation should be sent for the use of the members of the Committee. Manuscript translations will not be received.

4. Each of the translators selected by the Committee will be required to finish, within a time to be hereafter fixed, the translation of the work which he has undertaken ; and if he completes it to the satisfaction of the Committee, a reward of Rs. 500 will be paid him, and his translation will be adopted as a text-book. All the profits of sale will be left to the translator, but the selling price of each work will be settled beforehand in communication with the translator, and in consideration of the cost of production.

A. W. CROFT, *Director of Public Instruction.*

Dated Calcutta, the 1st June, 1881.

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Dr. Woodford having left Calcutta the undersigned has been desired by Government to undertake the return of the undistributed subscriptions. Those subscribers who have not yet received back their contributions are requested to apply to the undersigned by letter.

13, Chowringhee, } A. R. WILKINSON, MAJOR.
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